

DAILY EDITOR
NOMINATED AS
CHEER LEADER

Withdraws At Once. 21
Other Candidates
Running

TWO ELECTIONS
BY ACCLAMATION

Whitehead, Caron, Melanson,
and Matthams Nominated
for Presidency of the Students'
Council — Weldon
President of the Union by
Acclamation

When nominations closed yesterday it was found that there were in all twenty-two candidates in the running for the ten positions to be contested. There were two elected by acclamation. Four men have been nominated for President of the Students' Council, one for President of the Union, two for Vice-President of the Union, and three for Secretary of the Union. As regards the other positions open for election, two men are up for President of the McGill Debating Union, one for Vice-President, three for President of the Musical Association, three for student representative on the Athletic Board and three for Cheer-Leader.

With regard to the nomination of Isadore Aspler as President of the Union, as there were only fifteen names on his list instead of the required twenty-five, his nomination could not be accepted.

President of Council

We, the undersigned, hereby nominate Wallace I. Whitehead to the position of President of the Students' Council: Gordon M. Webster, Willis E. Wight, E. W. Robbins, G. H. Dixon, J. R. Paterson, D. Ross McMaster, Douglas P. Smith, F. R. Daniels, R. N. LeBaron, F. L. Newton, A. K. Glassford, H. C. L. Ransom, R. M. H. DuBois, H. W. Davis, C. MacNeill, C. McGee, J. C. Carroll, William F. Thomas, Wm. G. West, Len. Gullianelli, R. Harvey-Jellie, George S. McTeer, H. C. Goldenberg, Randolph C. Betts, L. C. Lishthal.

We, the undersigned, hereby nominate H. Paul Melanson, as a candidate for the office of President of the Students' Council for the college session of 1928-29: J. P. Manion, L. C. Carroll, A. Gordon Nairn, R. S. Quackenbush, Hugh R. Montgomery, A. R. Bazin, Charles H. Peters, A. E. Lavery, Robb, McDonald, S. B. Millen, W. I. Whitehead, James G. Wright, B. M. Alexander, W. Consiglio, W. H. Budden, John Peters Humphrey, Chas. Petch, Jr., M. W. Mackenzie, F. W. Hamilton, F. C. Manley, T. R. Dunley, G. A. Coppington, C. A. Miller, Walter Jehu, S. R. Grainger, Eric G. Adams.

We, the undersigned, hereby nominate Phillip Matthams as President of the Students' Executive Council for 1928-29: Fred Urquhart, Jack Smith, C. H. Davies, H. C. Goldenberg, L. C. Carroll, L. S. Gullianelli, R. K. Martin, C. A. Herdt, E. S. Fay, H. B. Goodman, Howard C. Reid, Alan A. MacNaughton, E. R. Jacobsen, George Brown, A. H. Zaitlin, Kenneth H. Brown, E. B. Copland, R. Rosh, Malcolm E. McNaughton, Wm. M. Ford, Lionel S. B. Shapiro, Isadore Aspler, Lawrence Marks, Ronald Rowat, T. H. Harris.

We, the undersigned, hereby nominate Raymond Caron for the office of President of the Students' Council: P. Matthams, J. Gordon Reid, Lawrence E. Hart, E. A. Caron, Fred E. Weldon, R. M. Gammell, A. R. Winn, H. F. Lafleur, E. Brodhead, Miller Hyde, Gordon D. Campbell, L. Ross Paterson, G. W. Halpenny, F. Saunders, W. R. McMaster, David W. MacKenzie, F. W. Hamilton, J. H. R. Guthrie, R. B. Callaghan, H. M. Boyce, A. C. Lyons, J. Donald Smith, F. W. Hurd, H. U. Banks, Douglas P. Smith.

President of Union

We, the undersigned Undergraduates of McGill University hereby nominate Fred E. Weldon, for the position of President of the McGill Union for the session of 1928-29: Hugh R. Montgomery, S. A. Stephens, George J. M. Stark, F. C. Pugh, W. H. Budden, W. Consiglio, Donald Smith, C. H. Peters, M. W. Mackenzie, B. M. Alexander, H. M. Boyce, R. C. Minnes, E. G. Adams, Walter Jehu, G. Halpenny, R. K. Martin, Fred S. Urquhart, R. D. W. MacKay, K. E. Norris, E. Brodhead, H. G. Lafleur, C. P. Steuwerwald, Sheldon W. Coleman, K. H. Tremain, E. R. Jacobsen.

Vice-President of Union

We, the undersigned, hereby nominate George Brown Jr. for the position

22 NOMINATIONS

The following are the nominations for the various positions: President of the Students' Council, Wallace I. Whitehead, H. Paul Melanson, Phillip Matthams, and Raymond Caron.

President of the Union, Fred E. Weldon; Vice-President of the Union, George Brown, William Consiglio; Secretary of the Union, Willis Wight, Eric R. Jacobsen and Eric G. Adams.

President of the McGill Debating Union, Bernard Alexander and Alan MacNaughton; Vice-President of the Debating Union, J. Alex Edmonson.

President of the Musical Association, Bram Ross, R. de Wolfe Mackay and Gerald Pickleman.

Student representatives on the Athletic Board, Stanley Quackenbush, S. Boyd Millen, and Fred W. Hamilton, Cheer Leader, C. E. Parrish, Charles H. Dawes, (withdrawn) and John Pratt.

of Vice-President of the McGill Union: Hyman Shapiro, Jack Smith, Lawrence E. Hart, H. Carl Goldenberg, R. M. Gammell, A. Gordon Nairn, H. M. Estall, Wm. M. Ford, S. B. Millen, G. M. Hyde, L. C. Carroll, Harry Herman, P. Matthams, J. Donald Smith, D. Barr, Louis M. Dobrosky, J. Alex Edmonson, Reuben Specter, L. S. Gullianelli, E. S. Fay, Howard C. Reid, Isadore Aspler, R. Harvey-Jellie, William F. Thomas, C. McG. Gardner.

We, the undersigned, hereby nominate Willis Wight for the position of Vice-President of the McGill Union: J. Donald Smith, David Munroe, W. I. Whitehead, J. P. Manion, B. M. Alexander, M. W. Mackenzie, R. S. Quackenbush, W. H. Budden, T. H. Harris, A. R. B. Bazin, A. W. Pangman, E. Brodhead, L. C. Carroll, Gordon M. Webster, W. H. Walker, C. F. Steuwerwald, E. W. Brodie, D. H. Eberts, J. P. Diplock, Gordon Davidson, Fred W. Gross, Chas. Petch, Louis A. Dowling, James G. Wright, A. S. Carter.

Secretary of Union

We, the undersigned, hereby nominate Eric R. Jacobsen to the office of Secretary of the McGill Union: Douglas P. Smith, D. Y. Patrick, F. Farrar, F. L. Newton, Wm. M. Ford, A. E. Lavery, A. H. Johnston, A. T. McGee, A. S. Mills, C. McG. Gardner, Geo. H. Poland, Ken. C. Mills, C. W. Nolan, K. A. Sheltis, Gerald J. Pickleman, E. M. Wallingford, W. McP. Fitzhugh, N. Cameron, H. C. Goldenberg, David Munroe, Kenneth H. Brown, Chas. E. Moore, B. M. Alexander, E. Wm. Brodie, H. G. Lafleur, H. C. L. Ransom, Fred W. Gross, Chas. H. Peters.

We, the undersigned, hereby nominate Eric R. Jacobsen to the office of Secretary of the McGill Union: Fred E. Weldon, Hugh R. Montgomery, R. Neville, Walter John, E. M. Targart, E. Thomson, E. G. Adams, R. S. Quackenbush, E. Brodhead, W. Consiglio, B. M. Alexander, J. P. Manion, A. R. Bazin, Fred S. Urquhart, W. E. Wight, A. G. Nairn, S. B. Millen, Kenneth H. Brown, L. C. Carroll, Alan A. MacNaughton, G. A. Coppington, H. N. Campbell, T. H. Doherty, J. P. Diplock, J. Gordon Reid.

We, the undersigned, hereby nominate Eric G. Adams, Science '29, as Secretary of the McGill Union: Ernest F. Vliet, Jr., A. A. Noble, Jack Moar, J. McRoberts, H. S. Ross, J. R. Hartney, H. Stirling Maxwell, R. K. Giddings, R. M. Barr, R. N. LeBaron, F. E. Fulton, R. L. Monk, Arnold J. Grolau, K. G. Chisholm, Wm. Archibald, F. B. Taylor, Hugh A. I. Valentine, Clark W. Abbott, H. J. Doran, J. K. Wolever, L. Booth, E. E. Clarke, C. H. Copeman, Raymond Caron, Frank Calder.

Debating Union

We, the undersigned, hereby nominate Bernard A. Alexander for the office of President of the McGill Debating Union for the college session of 1928-29: John Peters Humphrey, David Munroe, W. H. Budden, M. W. Mackenzie, J. Donald Smith, Lawrence E. Hart, R. S. Quackenbush, P. S. Smith, Charles H. Peters, P. C. Casey, Paul Melanson, A. R. Bazin, R. McMahon, G. M. Hyde, S. B. Millen, Larratt Smith.

We, the undersigned, hereby nominate Alan A. MacNaughton as President of the McGill Debating Union Society for 1928-29: L. C. Carroll, B. M. Alexander, Gordon M. Webster, P. Matthams, P. C. Casey, Robb, McDonald, T. H. Harris, Fred Urquhart, F. Warren Hurd, Howard C. Reid, Lawrence M. Lande, C. H. Chesley, J. P. Manion, H. C. Goldenberg, Kenneth H. Brown, F. L. Lloyd, J. P. Manion, J. P. Diplock, W. R. McMaster, M. (Continued on page four)

PROF. GOFORTH
ON PROJECTED
POWER SCHEME

St. Lawrence Plan Entails Loss to Canada

BRIGHT FUTURE

Additional Power Easily Absorbed—Over-production Almost Impossible

In speaking before the Canadian Club yesterday at the Windsor Hotel, Professor W. W. Goforth of the Department of Economics gave as his opinion that Canada quite definitely should not allow her power to be taken by the United States, as would be bound to happen if the proposed St. Lawrence Waterway Scheme goes through.

Four-fifths of the power which would be developed under the proposed scheme belongs to Canada, it was pointed out, and while the United States could very well use more than one-fifth due her, Canada should be careful to see to it that all of the Dominion's power is retained here, Professor Goforth believes that when the scheme can be completed, probably fifteen years hence, Quebec and Ontario will be in a position to absorb all the power developed.

With this proviso, the speaker favored Canadian adoption of the projected scheme. His speech was listened to with rapt interest and studied silence. Once only did the members applaud, apart from the usual clapping when the speaker sat down after concluding his address. That was when he said there should be no question of letting the Americans take Canadian power. Canada should keep its own power, despite the fact that New England was hungry for more and cheaper electricity. The speaker put it this way: "If Andre Siegfried, the French authority is right in claiming that the present material prosperity of the United States is largely due to the 35 invisible electric heads which multiply the productive labor of each American worker, then why not keep these for our own use."

Next came the question as to whether, when the enormous additional power was developed, the Dominion could assume it. Some said the Dominion could not. Professor Goforth believed Canada could. He went into details to back up his argument, concluding that by the time the engineers have been able to develop the whole scheme the extra power will be required and will be absorbed by the normal growth in industrial and economic Canada.

Carrying out of the projected waterways scheme comprehends the development of 5,000,000 more horsepower, it was pointed out. One million of this belongs to the United States, and the other four million comes to Quebec and Ontario, this province having 3,000,000.

During the past six years, Professor (Continued on page four)

HISTORICAL CLUB
ON JENGHIS KHAN

Marco Polo is Other Subject Next Week

Marco Polo and Jenghis Khan, names associated more with legend than with fact, are to be the subjects of two biological papers at the Historical Club on March the thirteenth, a week from today. Alastair Watt, Arts '30 and John de M. Marler, Arts '29, will be the speakers. Mr. A. L. Caron, of 168 St. Catherine Road, Outremont, is to be the host.

This meeting will be the last, but one of a season during the course of which topics of most sides of history have been treated in paper prepared by almost all the active club members. The almost economic subject of railways, the more or less philosophical subject of religious freedom, and Norse exploration in America, almost a field for fantasy, have alike been discussed by the club.

Marco Polo, for most a fairy-story character, who wrote of impossible wonders seen during unbelievable journeys in the East. For centuries his tales were only slowly proven to be fact, but it appears that recent inquiry shows Marco Polo to have been a man of reasonable veracity.

Jenghis Khan, might be said to be totally unknown to the average man. The closest connection that most could

Moyse Theatre
Highly Praised
by Noted Actor

Norman Hackett, well-known actor, who has achieved considerable success on the stage and who is playing in Montreal this week, inspected Moyse Theatre in the New Arts Building a short time ago.

Mr. Hackett, who was born in Canada, is a graduate of the University of Michigan. He declared himself to have been profoundly impressed both with the equipment of the theatre and the type of work that is being done at McGill in connection with dramatics. It was the best equipped theatre of its type as far as he had seen at any university. He commented favorably on the lighting system and the fact that theatre was in every way fitted for definite dramatic work.

Drama, Mr. Hackett said, was an essential need in a community.

TELLS HOW TO FLY
MOTH AEROPLANES

Meeting of McGill Light
Aeroplane Club

G. V. HOLMES

Looping the Loop and Other
Air Acrobatics Were
Described

G. V. Holmes, of the Royal Canadian Air Force, addressed the weekly joint meeting of the McGill and Light Aeroplane Clubs which was held yesterday evening in the Macdonald Physics Building. He explained in detail the methods of controlling and flying the De Havilland Moth Aeroplane. It was announced that this was the type of plane which the members would fly this summer.

The first thing to learn, emphasized the speaker, was to fly level and straight. Then, using the horizon as a guiding line, it is necessary to learn the flying and gliding angle.

Mr. Holmes explained some of the technical details of flying. The aviator should cultivate the habit of flying at a definite angle. By proper control the tail and wheels should touch the ground in landing.

Sometimes it is necessary to land very quickly on account of an oncoming squall or snowstorm. This can best be accomplished by spinning. The machine comes out of a spin of her own. The speaker declared that it was possible, in forced landings especially, to get a machine into a field so small, that it was impossible to get it out again.

The Moth is about the best balanced aeroplane in use at present, as far as control is concerned. This type of plane is also very light.

The lecturer then spoken on stunt flying. Air acrobatics are not very hard to master, and are not at all dangerous provided they are properly performed. In order to loop the loop, the aviator glides along and gradually eases back the control stick. The machine gradually rises nose upwards. Then, the stick is suddenly jerked back and the plane flips over, and comes out in a perfectly natural dive.

In closing Mr. Holmes pointed out some general rules which all beginners must observe. The first was that thinking flying is easy makes one careless. Flying is not dangerous. Stunting should not be done at low altitudes. The controls must not be thrown over in all directions; this is known as having a "ham" hand. The throttle must be opened slowly. In forced landings, the aviator should pick out a field and stick to it. If anything unusual happens, one must not become panic-stricken.

Mr. Holmes answered several questions from members in the audience. Most of these were concerned with stunt flying.

RESIGNS

"As I have never contributed anything to the Fortnightly Review, I do not consider myself eligible for the position of Cheer Leader," declared C. H. Davies, when interviewed by the editor-in-chief of the "Daily" last night. "I therefore withdraw myself from the contest."

make to him? would be Coleridge's "Kubla Khan", and perhaps De Quincey's vivid essay on the Tatars. However, the Library recently listed a new book on Jenghis Khan, that has been well recommended in book reviews. An Asiatic explorer within the last few years claimed to have found his tomb in Central Eastern Asia.

DIRECTORS OF
LARGE BANKS
HOLD CONTROL

Mr. J. S. Woodsworth Spoke at Labor Club

CENTRALIZATION

National Banking System Advocated — Bank Merely an Enlarged Pawnshop

That the Canadian Banking System was an excellent one for the bankers but that its value to the general public was a little more doubtful owing to its highly centralized character, was the opinion expressed by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., before the McGill Labor Club yesterday afternoon. Mr. Woodsworth spoke on his bill, at present before the House, which advocates a National Banking System. He analysed the existing financial situation of Canada, and pointed out several necessary practical reforms, as well as indicating the almost inevitable trend towards government control of banks.

The speaker was introduced by Phil Matthams, secretary of the club. In opening, Mr. Woodsworth congratulated the students of McGill on possessing the first distinct Labor Club of any university in the country. This, he supposed, was due to McGill's close connection with the Old Country, where interest in the Labor Party has developed very considerably in the universities. In this matter, Canada remains far behind England, for Canada only boasts three Labor Members in her parliament. However, these three members each have a bill up before the House this session, only one bill being allowed per hand, it may be seen that they are exercising their privileges to capacity.

To illustrate the policy of the party the speaker mentioned the nature of the three motions. The first is a bill providing for industrial insurance against invalidity and sickness; the second is concerned with the management of Canada's international affairs. The third measure, the one moved by Mr. Woodsworth, himself, is for the establishment of a National Banking System.

The speaker then proceeded with his analysis of the financial, or more particularly, the banking situation in Canada. He emphasized his remarks on the centralization of Canadian finance by the use of several charts. These blueprints showed clearly the enormous amount of control placed in the hands of the directors of the four largest banks and of the members of the senate. There are ninety directors in these four banks and they hold an average of fourteen industrial directorates apiece. Sir Herbert Holt stands first, being a director in at least one hundred and thirty-five companies, and probably in several more. Since (Continued on page four)

THREE REVUE ACTS
AT THE CABARET

Fifty Additional Tickets on
Sale at Tuck Shop

Preparations for the official Cabaret which will be run in conjunction with the Red and White Revue this year are almost completed, according to the announcement made last night by the committee. The Ballroom of the Mount Royal Hotel has been engaged for a long time past, while Isadore Aspler's syncopators are in charge of the musical end of the dance program. The last thing which has been looked after was the different performances which will be put on at the affair and these have now been decided upon.

The latter, it is claimed, will be three of the acts which are sure hits at the Revue. The committee would not divulge the names of the actors who will take part, but intimated that they would be very popular with their audience.

Tickets have been selling fast and the fifty that had been put on sale at the Union have all been snapped up. An additional fifty have been placed at the disposal of the undergraduates there, while the remainder will be sold by the different faculty and class representatives.

Reservations have been the order of the day for the last four or five days and while the Red and White Revue (Continued on page three)

Larger Chorus
to be Feature
of 1928 Revue

Gaiety, pep, something going on from the instant foot is set in the theatre till the 'King' after the cabaret is what the Red and White Revue Committee promises its patrons this year. The producers are sparing neither time, effort, nor money to make the show the best ever.

The music has already been acclaimed sure-fire, the choruses are twice as large as last year's and the skits are short and snappy. Besides this the band will play for three-quarters of an hour before the show starts.

The students taking part in the revue are very confident that the show will be a wonderful success, and give promise that they will carry on their parts with the smoothness and precision that is evident only in a professional performance.

Those holding Revue tickets can therefore anticipate an evening or afternoon of unbounded enjoyment.

PSYCHOLOGY NOVEL
IN NEW PHASE

Speaker Tells English Society
of Aspect of Fiction

HENRY JAMES

American Cosmopolite Started
Gesture—Joyce, Woolf,
Richardson, Discussed

The craftsman's part in the development of psychological fiction has been completed, and it now remains for the literary artist to utilize the form as a means of genuine artistic expression. Leo Edel, B.A., graduate in English told members of the English literature society yesterday afternoon during the course of an address in the Arts Building.

Edel, who has been making a detailed study of this field related to the development of the psychological novel. He used the term psychological in a restricted sense, he told his audience, meaning not the psychology of the situation of the relations between the characters, but rather the psychology of the individual. In other words it was that type of fiction which attempts to analyze the thought-stream of the individual, the so-called stream of consciousness novel.

The speaker referred during the course of his address to the work of Henry James as the first to develop the novel of analysis in English fiction. "Henry James," he declared, "merely scratched the surface of the individual consciousness. Today James Joyce, in his epicurean 'Ulysses', which aroused such widespread comment has gone as far as the very bottom of the consciousness. The two men have thoroughly established the craft and as arch-craftsmen have prepared the way for writers to use the stream of consciousness with a greater regard to diversity, texture, and selection. Great developments can thus be expected from the novel, which, having lost its old form during the first quarter of the present century is fast assuming new tone and new poise.

He did not wish to imply that Henry James and James Joyce are not great artists, the speaker said, but suggested that they frequently sacrificed content to form. This had led to a thin view of life in James, tending towards flatness now and again, and had made in Joyce, for an over-weighted view, as a result of his attempt at all-inclusiveness.

Traces History
The stream of consciousness was first carefully analyzed by that great psychologist William James, Henry James' gifted brother. In his 'Psychology' there is a chapter devoted to an analysis of the stream of thought in which James writes that conscious- (Continued on page four)

What's On

TODAY

6:00—Comm III vs. Arts II Basketball
7:00—Arts I vs. Comm II Basketball
7:30—Revue Users.

COMING

March 8th
Linguistic Lecture
Red and White Revue
March 15th
Alma Mater Dance
March 21st
Students' Society Meeting
March 24th
Indoor Track Meet

SAYS BRITISH
TRADE GOOD
FOR CHINESE

Prof. Southill Lectures on Extra-Territoriality

CONDEMNS U.S. VIEW

Opium War no More Over
Opium than War of 1776
Over Tea

"Trade is either for mutual advantage or else it does" said Professor W. E. Southill, M.A., F.R.C.S., in the course of a lecture yesterday afternoon in Moyse Hall, when he defended the British action in China. Referring in his lecture on "Extra-Territoriality and Kindred Complications" to American comment on British concessions in China he said that Britain had always, at home and abroad, maintained the policy of the "open door." "Anyone could have cultivated rubber in Malaya if they had been smart enough."

The right of the state to protect its subjects in another nation is an old device, said Professor Southill in commencing his lecture. The escape of St. Paul from death on account of his Roman citizenship is an early example, and in the West it held in Turkey. In China this system was in existence before the coming of the Western traders, where the Manchus enjoyed extra-territorial rights.

On their arrival in China western traders found justice in a very primitive state. Habeas corpus writs were unheard of; judges were autocratic and "notoriously the most corrupt" in the world; torture was still the method of obtaining evidence in 50 percent of the country.

At this time the British government only wanted freedom to trade, and in 1834 it instructed its representative, Lord Napier, to conform to the Chinese laws. However the Chinese persisted in regarding the British king as a barbarian vassal of their Emperor—"there is only one Emperor under heaven," said they. Accordingly they proceeded summarily to execute foreign sailors who had committed crimes, and wished to go to the extreme of forbidding intercourse with foreign nations altogether.

Opium War Mis-Named
This led to the mis-named Opium War of 1842, which was no more an Opium War than the American Revolution was a Tea War. Edicts had previously been issued by the Peking government against this trade, and had been disregarded by the Chinese officials. In 1834 the court party for complete exclusion of opium won the days and a Commissioner was appointed to carry out the edict.

(Continued on page four)

CERCLE FRANCAIS
GUESTS AT R. V. C.

Two Plays Provide Entertainment for the Evening

The Cercle Francais were the guests of the Societe Francaise at the R.V.C. last night. This was the second and last joint meeting of the two clubs and as usual proved a most popular affair. Two short plays provided the entertainment for the evening. Miss Hurlbat, Madame Furness, Miss Benoit, Professor Du Roure and Dr. Villard were the guests of honor.

The two plays proved most enjoyable to the large mixed audience and roars of laughter greeted the many spirited sallies of the accomplished players some of whom will doubtless be heard from in the future. The first skit of the evening put on by the fairer members of the two clubs bore the title of "The Boulingains". This rollicking farce as the title might indicate, had to do with the family life of the Boulingains, man and wife. Paulette Benning who interpreted the leading role so charmingly did very well in a rather difficult and strenuous part of the target of the Boulingains represented by Dorothy Ross and Miss Gilson respectively. The whole scene moves rapidly towards a dramatic climax in which the audience was left breathless while the actors struggled in the dark. A large and impressive horse pistol and a glass of (Continued on page three)

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Norah Longworth, '28. J. S. Smith, '28.

IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE

E. S. Fay.

STAFF

J. E. Averback, S. Gold, L. Edel, B. I. McGreavy, H. C. Eld.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1928.

THEY'RE OFF

JUDGING by the final nomination list, it looks as if a good deal of healthy competition is in store for the next few days. The contest for the presidency of the council should be especially acute. Among other positions we notice a couple of three-cornered contests, and three is a nice number, not too large to clog the competition, and not so small to reflect adequate student interest.

The older classes should know the nominees fairly well. Most of the competitors hold important positions at present in undergraduate activities. But in the freshman class there is liable to be a lot of uncertainty, and also a great deal of electioneering.

At a meeting of the Students' Council some time ago it was suggested that present members act as advisors, to a certain extent, to their faculties, concerning their successors. This may well be followed out by the holders of positions, who are now retiring.

But the freshmen should take advice very thoroughly and should be extremely wary of the election agents, if any. There is no harm in clean electioneering, but the freshmen, who are now entering into undergraduate life in earnest, should not allow themselves to be bulldozed, for their vote is as powerful as that of the most influential undergraduate in the university.

In conclusion, we plead for a thoroughly clean election. Nothing but harm will come from failure to follow the custom of this university—to hold clean, if keen, elections, and to show its displeasure very forcibly of any attempt at "dirty work."

DANISH ADULT EDUCATION

DENMARK is a widely and rightly renowned little country. Its farming organization, its public health, and its educational facilities continue to excite admiring comment from people all over the world.

E. C. Lindeman, then, in his address at the People's Forum, merely reiterated a unanimous opinion among those who know Denmark, when he spoke in praise of its educational institutions. In his elaboration of this praise, he explained how the adult schools were carried on, and how the Danish people realized the value of education for its own sake rather than as a mere capitalistic asset.

His illustration of a huge university class where four junior instructors were employed to keep the boys and girls in order, was rather extreme. Such a condition is by no means common in American universities. But it forms an excellent contrast to the system which Denmark holds.

On this continent we have many unwilling students forced into attending by threats of examinations; in Denmark we see many willing students learning because they want to, and using the learning as the end itself, and not as a means to an end.

Now in order that such an ideal system can work properly, we must have one thing, which is a heritage, and that is a thirst for knowledge. If our universities were only attended by students who thirsted for knowledge, we would need no compulsory lectures, and no examinations. Examinations are indispensable now, however perfect they may be, not because of any necessary connection they have with learning, but because a certain attitude towards learning has to be forced down the throats of the unwilling.

It may be unjust to say that Canada has no class of adult population who are interested in acquiring knowledge and wisdom, a class who look for higher things than money-making, cheap movies and sensational magazines. Is there a system of adult education at the disposal of those who are not "students" by vocation?

All that we have in place of the Danish adult colleges are incidental visits from world-famous lecturers, some Lyceum lectures, and some extension courses. These are usually popular, but not with the people as a whole. Perhaps in Canada we need to create a public demand for such education, assuming that our people, like those of Denmark, would like to dip into higher education.

If this demand cannot be created by establishing special departments in universities, then we must reverse the excellence of the Danish mind, for after all, the people make their system of education; the system of education does not make the people.

BIG BUSINESS AND THE WATERWAY

WE will not announce our policy on the St. Lawrence Waterway question, because we have none. We only know that there are enough arguments against it to give our Montreal newspapers a convincing case, and sufficient arguments in favor of it to give the Toronto press a seemingly invincible position in sponsoring it.

If public-spirited men from all over Canada and from parts of the United States got together on this point and settled it in a perfectly honest way and if the public accepted their decision without question, all would be well. But where are the public-spirited men to discuss it? Could they settle it in a perfectly honest way without bias? And would the public accept it wholeheartedly? We give as our opinion, no.

Is it unjust to say that Western Canada is against the project for purely selfish reasons, and that Montreal people side with the West for the same reason? We can even consider the justice of saying that the good people in Toronto have their own interests primarily at heart in favoring it. If these statements are unjust, then the waterway situation has given rise to a strange and wonderful set of coincidences.

We may go about this question quite scientifically in our universities, where we have every equipment for studying such situations. But does this do any good, and will it have any influence on the country's final decision? Judging by previous experiences, we rather think that business and political interests alone will affect the decision, and those interested will spend their time digging up and debating on arguments pro and contra, and then test the strength of numbers and influence.

We may be very pleasantly surprised ultimately, but we think the suggestions made above and pertinent and reasonable when the present situation is considered.

CONDENSED COMMENT

PROFESSOR SOOTHILL'S SPEECH

Professor Soothill is certain that Britain does not disregard China's welfare.

This statement, coming as it does from one of the greatest living authorities on Chinese culture, is based on a wide practical experience.

It is, at any rate, a very welcome statement, in view of the very tangled situation that has arisen between the numerous parties of China and the various parties in the British Empire, and about which a great deal is said, but very little known.

THE OLD, OLD STORY

The following may not hold true of universities, but it concerns universities who have to resort to school methods to put schoolboys through; anyway, the persons who said this was Miss Agnes McPhail.

"I am glad that I have not had too much of that kind of education which prevents me thinking for myself."

"We have an educational system which actually stupefies children with facts and creates in them a reverence for things as they are."



Grouse No. 1: The Cafeteria

In the past weeks in this column I have spilt much ink at 15c per bottle on the subject of the wretched cafeteria. Such being the case I am loth to intrude more on this question. Yet, as a student who has lunched in the cafeteria almost every week-day throughout the session since he has been at McGill, I would like to inform those who look after it that it is decidedly worse and emphatically dearer than it was in the good old days. And if they want proof of this let them compare the present sprinkling of patrons with the crowd that overflowed last session into the Tea-Room (nee Grill-Room).

Grouses Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5: Debates.

Something is rotten in the state of Denmark's debating. I am not referring to the extraordinary fact that we won a debate last week, but to the general muddle whereby an attendance of twenty or so witnessed this remarkable feat.

And who does choose the debaters? In view of the important part played in the prestige of a university by its debating performance, I think we might know where the teams come from. At present they appear in the regular belt-from-the-blue fashion in the columns of the Daily. I asked this question of a member of the Debating Standing Committee. He was as much in the dark as I. Are the names picked from a hat; or does some hidden autocratic power choose them from the Students' Directory by opening it at random and seeing what meets his eye, as the Puritans used to prophesy by opening the Bible? Or what?

Students interested in debating are beginning to demand an enquiry into the manner in which the Debating Society is managed.

Campus Cameos. No. 2: Jazz Tea

Crash—it starts, the wall of the fiddle and the sob of the saxophone intermingling with the tum-tum of the piano—Hal-LE-lujah! Plates rattle; conversation hums. Food disappears; tea is poured. More people enter; the cash-register crashes. Jazz Tea.

Wonder who that dark fellow is over there taking in an éclair? — Think the 'cello is a bit out of tune. — "What did you say? Can't hear in this infernal din! No, I didn't see the game Saturday. Oh, was it?" — Won't be a chair left soon if people come in at this rate. — Jove, there's the President of the Students' Council at the door: wonder who he's looking for? Job finding anyone in this crowd anyway! — "What? Yes, damme band! They were playing at a dance I was at the other night." — Gosh, that chap over there by the window's just drunk his fourth cup of tea! — What does induce people to buy ties like that, I wonder? Probably a Christmas present! — "Yes, I will. No I usually smoke British Consols; can't afford these, you plutocrat!" — Damn, the match has burst: well they're cheap! — Fellow playing the piano looks as though he enjoys it! —

Crash! — Groa-n-n. Stop. Silence. Clapping. Conversation hums again. And so on for sixty minutes.

Linguistics

About sixty people attended the first lecture in Linguistics last week; quite a satisfactory number for so technical a topic. Incidentally I have never been able to understand why these "highbrow" lectures attract so large a proportion of the weaker (?) sex, so large a proportion of them again being somewhat advanced in years. I will not dare to attempt an answer to this question!

Philology (apparently a synonym for Linguistics) is one of the most fascinating of studies. The wealth of information which can be gained even from the elementary sport of looking up the derivations of common words is astonishing.

Who, for instance, would imagine that the relative spread of Christianity in town and country is enshrined in our words for unbeliever? Yet such is the case. The country districts were the last to be reached by Christianity, hence our words *heathen* for heath-dweller and *pagan* (from Latin: *Paganus*, a countryman). From the latter source, too, comes the surname *Payne*.

Again the word *scold* (a woman of venomous tongue) is derived from the Norse *skald*, meaning a poet! The connecting link is the word *skaldskapr*, originally meaning poetry, but later a legal term in Iceland for libel written in verse. Hence the libeller was a *skald*, and down the centuries the libeller became feminine and the *scold* became *scold*. La Voila!

A Question of Personality

There appeared in Saturday's Daily an interesting article entitled "A Plea for the Individual." The author of this paragraph objected violently to the present-day submergence of people in organizations; "they are no longer possessors of an identity" says he.

There are conflicting statements in the article. He refers to "the vast numbers of people who have no personality to speak of" and later says, "You and I and each of us are unique.....our one and only great gift from God is our personality." I take it from the tenor of the whole that the former is the statement he bases his argument on.

So far I am entirely in agreement with him. But when I find him roundly condemning democracy, socialism and the future "World Federation of Man" (about the coming of which he is more optimistic—though he would call it pessimistic!—that most of us) as contributing to this state of affairs I must part company with his train of thought.

The submergence of the general run of people in some organization is a thing to be deplored, but not changed. The majority of the human race are a poor lot. They do no original thinking, have no personality, and might just as well be a unit in a mechanism. The author of "A Plea for the Individual" seems to think that this applies only to the lower classes opened up by democracy. That is a fallacy: there is a similar percentage of people possessing personality in all ranks of society. Let the ducal duke and the plumber's thickhead son become "hundred percent Americans, Dekes and Zetes and DU's, Kiwanians, Sun Life men"—it is probably the best possible thing for them to do.

But they will not lick the better man into conformity! Only economic pressure can do that, can prevent a man with personality from developing his individuality. A man forced under dire necessity to work ten hours a day in a factory has not much opportunity to exhibit his uniqueness. It is precisely to get rid of this suppression that the people who are working for the perhaps-possible World Federation of Man are striving.

When this ideal is realized all men with personality will be free to expand it in any direction it takes them. It will be an era of individualism restrained only by common-sense.

This state of affairs should please the writer of the article in question were it not that he appears to belong to that small section of thinkers who see personality only in their own caste and must needs keep down all others.

But how much better it would be if only people with brains would try construction instead of destruction; would help instead of hinder, would make instead of mar! It is harder, but how much nobler!

The world is like a man marching into the sunrise, but marching facing backward; marching because he cannot help advancing, and facing backwards towards the gloom he has left because he refuses to look forward—he is chained by the past, fettered by tradition.

My Own Bookshelf

The *Eternal Masquerade*, by H. Dennis Bradley. London: T. Werner Laurie, Ltd. (available at Redpath Library).

People who like reading history, but at the same time do not object to their history being interesting epigrammatic, and even spicy, will do well to read this chronicle of clothes in England—"Philosophy hung on a clothes-peg," the author calls it. In caution it may be pointed out that some of his statements need careful dusting with proverbial salt.

The author should know what he is talking about, for he is a partner in one of the most fashionable London tailoring establishments. Moreover he is a spiritualist. That he fancies himself as a philosopher can be seen by the following representative epigrams and observations.

"The days of gallantry are passed. There is no modern Raleigh willing to fling his mantle in the mud for a virgin to walk on. But there is many a modern maid who would literally take a man's coat from his back to pay for her furbelows."

Only one woman in history has succeeded in making a name for herself without the aid of clothes. But for becoming bare, Lady Godiva would never have become famous. Had the fashion existed in those days for bobbed hair she might possibly have become infamous."

(In Queen Anne's day) "The dandy's frilled shirt and his wide faced cuffs were a dream to his lady-love, and a nightmare to his landress."

(Of the modern woman) "She is nearer to the superlative in dress than ever before. She has studied grace, caressed art, considered hygiene and employed utility. That she will develop still further in the culture of beauty is inevitable."

What we Think of the Shows

"THE CONSTANT WIFE"

Large Audience Greets Maughan's Smart Play at Princess

During the solid year's run of "The Constant Wife" at the Maxine Elliott Theatre, New York, this excerpt from a critics review of the piece, "The Constant Wife is a constant joy," was used in all advertisements of the play. Last night, at the Princess Theatre, one of the largest first night audiences to witness a non-musical piece were treated to perhaps the smartest play interpreted by the most distinguished cast, ever to grace the boards of the local legitimate theatre. It was a "constant joy."

Somerset Maughan has given the theatre goers another play to think and puzzle over. Something new in the matter of the relations of man and wife, a new aspect perhaps of the mooted companionate marriage plan, is introduced by the distinguished playwright in this, his most recent release. The lines and situations sparkle with that brilliance characteristic of Maughan. His characters are drawn with broad strokes, all except perhaps, the constant wife. In Constance Middleton we have a new character, something fresh and yet poignant.

To give a resume of the plot would only spoil the piece for those who intend to see it. The story is refreshingly simple, yet it creates situations that give all players an opportunity to show their best.

Charlotte Walker fills the principle role of Constance Middleton. She is the constant wife. Too much cannot be said of Miss Walker's performance. She filled the role that Miss Ethel Barrymore filled in New York with a keenness and study that marks her as an artist. Lou Tellengen as Dr. Middleton, her husband showed a restraint and an art in interpreting a role that might well have been overacted. Norman Hackett and Emma Bunting both have slightly minor roles, but they are equally effective.

In billing the piece, the cast is given more prominence than the play itself. With all due respect to the art and reputation of the distinguished cast, it may be safely said, that Somerset Maughan, his play alone stands out as the evening's treat, and that the stellar performance of the cast stands only secondarily.

WILLARD MACK

The "Dove" Proves to be Thrilling, Dramatic Entertainment

Willard Mack's melodrama, the "Dove" is appearing at the Orpheum all this week. It is extremely picturesque and there are several humorous touches. Mr. Roy Elkins, as the rich cabellero, who has an exceedingly high opinion of himself, reels off his string of titles with great gusto. El Don Jose Maria Lopez y Tostado, the "best damn cabellero in all Mexico" is the title in which he takes great pride. Miss Mildred Mitchell, as the innocent little cabaret dancer becomes the target of Don Jose and Mike Morowitch's conspiracy for her downfall. Mr. Victor Sutherland, as Johnny Powell, the young American gambler, with whom Dolores falls in love, performs his part in a masterful way.

The plot centres around Dolores and Don Jose, who had fallen hopelessly in love with the innocent entertainer and the cabellero and Mike Morowitch frame a plot they come into the gambling den in which Johnny Powell is the dice champion and in an argument, Johnny shoots a Mexican peon. This results in his being put behind bars. Dolores, in order to save her sweetheart, resolves to sacrifice herself and give herself up to Don Jose as his plaything. But unexpected events occur and the play ends with everybody, excepting Mike Morowitch being happy, and the Don Jose Maria Lopez y Tostado retains undisputed possession of the noble title of "the damn best cabellero in all Mexico."

Miss Mildred Mitchell, as the Dove is, as usual, very charming, and depicts to perfection the part of the innocent, unsullied cabaret dancer in the blue Pigeon Cafe. Her accent, that of a Mexican senorita speaking English left little to be desired. Mr. Roy Elkins, as the wealthy oilman, makes an ideal "fool and his money". He occasions a great deal of laughing with his swagger and boastfulness, and the eagerness with which he reels off his long title. Mr. Victor Sutherland, the sincere young lover, makes an excellent leading man.

Mr. Charles Compton's part as the Chinaman gambling away his hard earned washing money was well received by the audience. Mr. Frank Joyner, as little Bill, Johnny's chum, carried all before him in his description of his old days on the race-track, when he was a jockey. The rest of the cast, in their various minor roles, formed an exceedingly good background to the play.

The "Dove" has proved to be very popular in New York and qualities have also been greatly appreciated by Montreal theatre goers.

L. B. A.

(Continued on page four)

TURRET

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ALMA MATER DANCE TICKETS

These tickets are on sale to Senior class men only up till Wed. Noon, Mar. 7th, when they go on sale to the students in their Junior year, and then go on sale at the Tuck Shop on Monday, Mar. 12th.

MURRAY BAY

Students who worked at the "Manoir Richelieu" last year and who wish to return this summer will please see Miss Heasley today.

McGILL SKIER TELLS STORY OF OLYMPICS

Returned With Team to Montreal Yesterday

POOR WEATHER

Smiles Because American Ski Runners were Beaten—Praises Team-mates

Bill Thompson, of the McGill Ski Club, and member of the Canadian Olympic ski team, is back home after his trip to the Olympic Games at St. Moritz. He arrived in Montreal yesterday, along with Gerald Dupuis, of Ottawa; M. Putnam, of Toronto, and Ross Robinson, the Canadian speed skater. They landed at Halifax on Saturday along with Charles Gorman and Willie Logan, Maritime members of the speed skating team.

Thompson was in good spirits on his arrival despite the fact that the skiers were not as successful as they might have been. "We found one thing, and that is, we have a lot to learn about skiing," said Thompson, "but we learned a lot at St. Moritz and should do better next time."

According to the McGill Ski Club member, and one of Canada's foremost ski runners, 50 of the world's best runners entered the cross-country Olympic race over a difficult course of 20 kilometres, or approximately 14 miles. While Thompson finished well down in the list he has plenty of complimentary things to say about the showing of Gerald Dupuis, who finished 16th in the jumping competition and Murray Putnam, who entered both the jumping and running.

Change of climatic and altitude conditions had a strong effect on both the Canadian and United States skiers, claims the Montrealer. The attitude affected the breathing of the Canadians, while their muscles failed to function in customary form. "We seemed to lack pep," is the way Thompson puts it.

Thompson was reticent about making any comment concerning the accident of Leonard Lehan, captain of the ski team, while President H. P. Douglas has had no communication whatsoever from the leader of the team. It is thought that Lehan will remain on the other side for some weeks. Gerald Dupuis made an exceptionally fine jump of 190 feet in the competition.

At one time there was a possibility of the Olympic Games being called off entirely due to three consecutive days of rain. The unusually cold winter at St. Moritz split wide open when cold weather was needed most. Thompson didn't see the Varsity Grads retain the world's hockey honors, the hockey and ski events being run off at the same time.

"There is one consolation to our trip," says Thompson, "and it is that we beat the United States ski runners. That's one reason why we can smile."

We wonder if the only reason under-takers go to football games is to watch 'em kick off.

R. V. C. 30 BECOME CLASS CHAMPIONS

Defeat Senior Year 3-0 to Gain Hockey Title

R.V.C. 30 became interclass hockey champions yesterday afternoon when they defeated the Senior year by a score of 3-0. The second year team has now completed its schedule, having as its record two wins, one tie and no defeats. There remains but one more match which is to be played between the fourth and third year.

The class of hockey that was shown by both teams was rather mediocre. The Seniors had a hard time getting past the Sophomores who had a good forward line while their massed system of defense made it hard for their opponents to score.

The first period was scoreless. Efforts at combination by both sides were ineffective. The checking and defense work by each team was the feature of the game. In the second period there was one goal scored for the sophomores by E. Cornell. Two more goals were added in the third period by H. Lambart. While the second year team was good all round the person who did the best work for the Senior was K. Morrison.

CERCLE FRANCAIS GUESTS AT R.V.C.

(Continued from page one)

near-champagne featured prominently in the proceedings. The male contingent next put on a skit specially written for the occasion by Max Ford and Ray Caron. The story depicts the homecoming of Arthur the twentieth son of "les Canadiens" and opens at the Forum during a hockey game in which he is engaged. The audience is shown three spectators in the bleachers who give a very apt rendering of what it is to be seen in the North End of our local Ice Palace any Saturday night. The action now shifts to the station platform of Arthur's native home St. Yama-machich where the entire population including the town band—and how—is on hand to welcome him. A lot of local color is introduced into the proceeding by the dialogue between his father and Telephore Gagnon, two typical old habitants.

The climax comes when Arthur's train passes without stopping to the consternation of the Welcomes. Committee who are left nothing but a note from the hero. Max Ford, Fred Urquhart, Ray Caron and the Luckless Allan Mills, the lone Maroons supporter all added to the general hilarity.

Following the skits refreshments were served by the Societe after which dancing was indulged in to the enjoyment of all.

You're a dear, sweet girl. God bless you and keep you. I wish I could afford to.

MOLMANS DETAILS ROWING PROSPECTS

Coach Interviewed About Olympic Chances

SEVERAL TRAINING

Insists on Hard and Regular Training by All Rowers

(Special Interview)

In the midst of a busy afternoon's coaching, Urbain Molmans, mentor of the McGill Rowing Club, was called upon at a late hour yesterday by your correspondent, who was guided there by the sight of so many busy athletes.

The rowing room was in its usual disordered state, and a number of men were working on the machines. Several of the faces were familiar, and the coach was asked whether all these men turned out regularly.

"Regularity in training is not one of McGill's vices, as can be seen from the results in different sports this year," began the coach, "and a great many men have entered the club with the hope that they could get away with a little real work in the Rowing Club, and still have a chance to make a crew. Yes, I have a few regular and conscientious men, and practically everyone of them is surer now than many of the veterans of the club, of filling a berth next summer."

"One of our big troubles this year is that the Dominion championships are being held the first week in July. This means that we will have barely more than a month on the water. There is only one course open for me. I shall be obliged to put my crews in eights as soon as we get to Lakeside, so that the choosing of crews will not take place on the water, as in former years, but right here on the machines. The men who show the right proportion of both style and condition before they windup training on the machines are undoubtedly those who will start out in the crews. This makes it obvious that everyone should work hard, and work all the time."

The coach went on to state his opinion that the McGill crew had a good chance of going to the Olympics. He claimed that there was one club whom McGill needed especially to fear, and that was Winnipeg. There was at least the practical certainty of McGill winning two or three Dominion championships when the Henley comes around once more. He would get together the best possible men to combat the Westerners. He has his eye on several newcomers as well as some of the older men. Among the new men he cited Harry Church, formerly of the Ottawa Rowing Club, but who is being trained into the McGill stroke. He is learning very rapidly and is in good condition.

"I have a few men already chosen for crews at the Lakeside," continued Mr. Molmans, "and of these most are old men. The men who are now in view are chosen because of their regularity and their condition at the present time, and because they are sure to continue their regular habits. These men are Harry Pangman, Sterling Maxwell, Alan McNaughton, Malcolm McNaughton, Harry Church and Bill Fry.

"Hey there, Harry, sit up on your loins—"

The coach resumed his work.

LIBRARY SCHOOL IS NOW VISITING U. S.

Dr. Lomer and Miss Baylis Accompany Party

Members of the 1927-28 class of the McGill Library School left Friday evening on a ten days' visit to the United States to round out the course.

Dr. G. R. Lomer, director of the school, Mrs. Sidney Carter, assistant director, and Miss Inez Baylis, convener of the library committee and honorar, librarian of the McGill Alumnae Society's Library at the Royal Victoria Hospital, were in charge of the party. New York is the first place to be visited for the purpose of inspecting public libraries, publishing houses and other points of interest. From here they will proceed to the convention of librarians at Atlantic City, which is attended by the outstanding library people in the United States for the general sharing of new ideas and policies.

Several of the members of the class, accompanied by Miss Baylis will visit the Congressional Library at Washington, the largest library on this continent. Miss Baylis hopes to receive suggestions in connection with her work at the Library School and her special libraries at the Royal Victoria Hospital and the Military Hospital at St. Anne de Bellevue. These latter are maintained by the McGill Alumnae Society. The United States visit is a regular part of the McGill Librarians' course.

THREE REVUE ACTS AT THE CABARET

(Continued from page one)

artists will have a slight preference as to the tables allotted to them, many have taken the opportunity of ordering their tables early, and thus ensuring for themselves choice positions in the Ballroom.

Several very distinguished visitors will be present, according to present indications including a number of professional actors who will be in town during the week. The patrons and patronesses for the occasion are General Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, Colonel and Mrs. Bovey and Major and Mrs. Jenkins. It is understood that several professors are forming parties, mainly among the bachelors, who are very keen on the idea.

J. P. Manion is chairman of the committee which consists of Dave Munro and Al Carson of Com '23. Table reservations may be made through any one of these men while the tickets themselves are on sale through the following agencies:—

For Medicine—The presidents of the different years.

For Science—Fourth Year, Tim Durley; Third Year—Fred Weldon; Second Year—Rus Neville; First Year—Hutchinson.

For Arts—Ray Caron, Dave Munro and Rob. McDonald.

For Dentistry—Wallie Whitehead.

For Law—Alan McNaughton.

For Commerce—Al Carson, Jim Manion.

There are also a limited number of tickets available at The Union Truck shop.

Teacher: "Do you know the population of Boston?"

Bright Pupil: "Not all of them. I've only lived here two years."

WESTERN WOMEN WIN BRONZE BABY

Newcomers to League Carry off Basketball Trophy

SCORE 39 TO 16

McGill Tired in Last Period of Finals—Queen's Placed Third

Western justified their advent into the Women's Intercollegiate Basketball League this year by carrying off the "bronze baby" with great ease. The championship was decided on Saturday afternoon when Western met McGill in the finals of the meet that was being enacted at Hart House, Toronto, and triumphed with a score of 39-16. Queen's secured third place by defeating Varsity by one point, 25-24 being the final score.

In the McGill-Western game the first period started off rather slowly neither team being able to get near the basket. Western were playing good combination and managed to get well away in scoring before the McGill team started. Western were tall and heavy, their weight giving them speed but they fouled constantly. The McGill shots seemed to be off their game while Western were scoring easily, both Flescher and Walker shooting well. N. McMartin did all the scoring for McGill and at the end of the period the score stood in the favor of Western by 12-8.

Coming back for the next period the game increased in speed, and this speed told on McGill. B. Carter got four quick shots for McGill but Western luck did not change and every shot went true to its mark. E. Brooks was checking well and K. Runnells was up to her usual form. Both teams used substitutes freely towards the last but the McGill players tired very fast. St. Flescher was the high scorer for Western who won by 39-16. McGill was very unfortunate in that their best shot, J. Snyder, collapsed on Friday morning and was unable to play at all.

In the Queen's-Varsity game it was necessary to play overtime the final score being 35-34. Both teams played well with E. Buchanan of Varsity and M. Anglin of Queen's being the outstanding players.

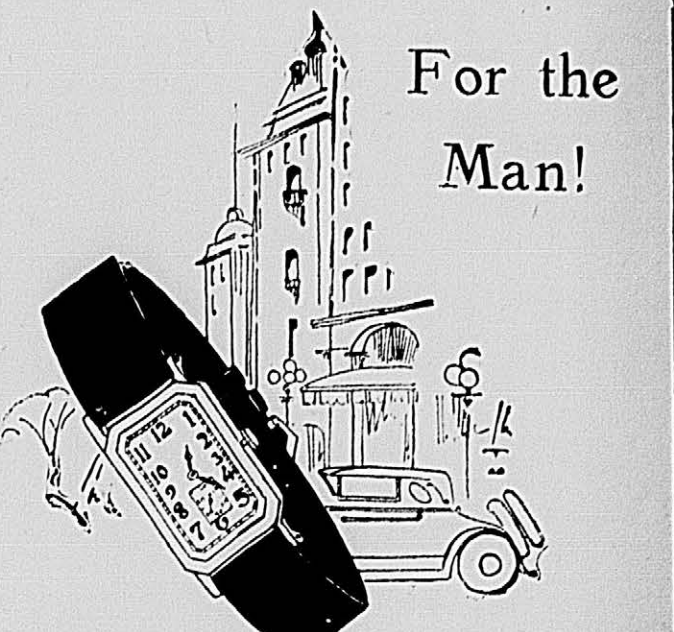
Line-up:

McGILL Forward
B. Craich A. Hallett
N. McMartin M. Flescher
Centre
K. Runnells M. Turner
B. Carter J. Walker
Defence
B. Archdale M. Farley

W. Brooks D. Paddon
Subs
P. Johnson I. McCraehen
A. Norton M. Watson
J. Snyder I. Butler

Boy: Can you write with your eyes closed?
Father: Certainly.
Boy: Then sign my report.

—EX.



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IMPERIAL THIS WEEK

"LAUGHOLLOGY"
Is the headline vaudeville act. A combination of songs and patter.

"AFLAME IN THE SKY"
Is the feature picture
Also 5 other B. F. Keith-Albee vaudeville acts.

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McGibbon, Mitchell Casgrain, McDougall and Stairs
Victor E. Mitchell, D.C.L., K.C.; A. Chase Casgrain, K.C.; Errol M. McDougall, K.C.; Gilbert S. Stairs, K.C.; Pierre F. Casgrain, K.C., M.P.; John W. P. Ritchie, K.C.; Demers; E. J. Waterson; Jacques Senecal.
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Royal Trust Chambers
MONTREAL

BAND PRACTICE

TODAY AT 5.00 SHARP

This is the last practice before the band plays at the Revue. Everyone must be present. Final instructions will be given, and uniforms distributed.

ONLY A FEW DAYS

Whom are you taking to the RED & WHITE REVUE?

HER! ASK TO WHICH LEFT IN

SAYS BRITISH TRADE GOOD FOR CHINESE

(Continued from page one)

was burnt without compensation. The Commissioner then went further. He declared that responsible for all opium sales and demanded hostages against opium still on the high seas.

Going further, the Commissioner then threatened attack, but finally allowed the British to evacuate. They withdrew to the Portuguese settlement down the river. Again threatened they withdrew to Hong Kong, then a barren rock, and were pursued by gunboats.

After much futile diplomatic action the British took action, the Opium War ensued, and resulted in the concession of five ports being opened to trade.

Britain and the Open Door

So began extra-territoriality in China. The British concessions were thrown open to all. The British government, maintained Prof. Southill, always maintained this policy of the "open door" at home and abroad, until post-war unemployment demanded the door being put on a chain. As in China, so in Straits Settlements; "anyone could have cultivated rubber in Malaya if they had been smart enough!"

The Americans, from whom much complaint concerning British conduct in China is heard, traded with China. Their traders lived and their consuls ran up their flags on other people's settlements, on land won by the sacrifices of others.

Only three times have the British used force in China: in 1842 in 1858, and in the Boxer Rebellion in 1900, and on these occasions it has proceeded against the Dynasty, and not against the Chinese people. For 65 years till the Russians came Britain and China were close friends and in the future this friendship will be resumed.

It was with the rise of Japan as a nation that the extra-territoriality question became acute, for there are now a quarter of a million Japs in the country.

The present situation is not due to the British but to the lack of any responsible government in China with which Britain could treat.

Foreign Concessions

Before 1912 all the foreigners in Canton were crowded on to 15 acres the most densely populated spot in China. After that date a further concession of a marshy sandbank was granted, and made habitable by the labors of the British and French. Chinese concessions are now the handsome suburbs of insalubrious cities. It must not be thought that these concessions were either taken forcibly, or given free; they were paid for at exorbitant rates. In all China's 4½ million square miles are but 17½ square miles of concession, and of this less than 2½ square miles are under British jurisdiction. They are windows through which China can see the outside world, models for her of good municipal government.

The present proposals for giving up extra-territoriality, said Prof. Southill, would result in chaos. Britain's interest in China is not only in trade, but in the welfare of the people; to think that Britain is there solely to make money is a grave mistake. Even so, trade has been defined as the life blood of a nation, and it is the first step in international relations. "Trade is either for mutual advantage or else it dies."

"Any man" concluded Prof. Southill "who bids us leave China is an enemy of his people." But for the Chinese we must have the greatest sympathy. We are the people who have brought in the stick of dynamite which has blown up their throne and caused confusion. It is our moral responsibility to assist the change, to be the Good Samaritan to assist the Chinaman who has fallen among thieves.

PSYCHOLOGY NOVEL IN NEW PHASE

(Continued from page one)

ness is "nothing joined; it flows. A river, or a stream are the metaphors by which it is most naturally described. In talking of it hereafter, let us call it the stream of thought, of consciousness, or of subjective life."

It is logical to assume, Edel said, that Henry had derived considerable influence from his brother. It is significant, he added that Henry James' great psychological fiction came after his dramatic period, after he had deserted fiction for five years and, having failed in the drama returned to the novel.

"Finding the drama inadequate as a means of expression he introduced the drama into fiction. Critics have often referred to those last five great novels of his as dramatic but have failed to take into consideration the dramatic influence," Edel declared.

Briefly he sketched James' three famous later novels, "The Wings of the Dove," "The Ambassadors" and "The Golden Bowl," books in which one can find the germs of much that has gone to make up the contemporary psychological novel.

From James he turned to the work of Joyce, the great Irish cosmopolitan, whose erudite and terrible book "Ulysses" is still the sensation and curiosity of the contemporary literary world. In this work, Edel said, the novel has probably gone as far as it will ever go. In it the writer attempts to trace the

myriad of impressions and thoughts that find their way into the mind of the protagonist and he does this with such minuteness that the 18 or 20 hours, which is the duration of the time of the story, take 755 pages to relate. Joyce has done, he said a great piece of work in showing how far this genre can go, and what is more as a man of artistic integrity, trained in rigid scholasticism, a product of renaissance method in scholarship but having all that the subsequent centuries offered, he has achieved something really unique in the annals of English literature. The speaker praised his earlier novel "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" as a more complete and less diffuse work, with more art in it than "Ulysses." For after all, Ulysses is a marvelous bit of craftsmanship, he said, but a work which neglects the first demand that Henry James made of art, that it is a selection, an ordering, a sifting of life through the individuality.

Praises Mrs. Woolf

The work of Virginia Woolf in this direction was highly praised by Edel, who said that although she has not yet completely attained what she is working toward she has enunciated what seemed to him to be the happy medium between the flatness of James and the depths of Joyce. She attempts to catch the flow of the consciousness which Joyce has done, while selecting her material in the manner of James, and she does it in a rich and varied prose which makes her work extremely valuable.

The work of Dorothy Richardson and her use of the stream of consciousness was pointed out by the speaker as impressing him with the need for selecting a consciousness which has about it interest and variety. Dorothy Richardson in her analysis of the mind of her heroine achieves, he said, little above the commonplace, and he felt that Virginia Woolf has gone further in the right direction than Dorothy Richardson.

The form lends itself admirably to the short story, and here Edel claimed. Katherine Mansfield has demonstrated with great brilliancy how peaceful a short story can be made by proper use of the stream of consciousness method.

In concluding Edel expressed the opinion that the psychological novel has certain weaknesses which the writer must guard against. There is always the danger of boring the reader with the enumeration of the thought as they flicker through the mind. It is necessary to aim at diversity of attack and method. The characters can become mere puppets hanging on the strings of thought which the authors pull. And in addition the novel tends occasionally to become over-heated and requires fresh air.

"One cannot remain inside another person's head too long without feeling the want of air," Edel remarked.

A discreet use of the method with a realization that this psychological novel, which is a novel of experience rather than of action, must sufficiently make up for what it foregoes, is essential if writers are to utilize psychology that has come with this century, and exhaust what possibilities there are in it for artistic use.

PROF. GOFORTH ON PROJECTED POWER SCHEME

(Continued from page one)

for Goforth next pointed out, installation of hydro-electric power has doubled here; while in the last five years consumption has doubled, showing that in recent years development has not kept pace with demand. Professor Goforth at this juncture laid down a principle, namely, that because of the basic nature of electricity, and its great variety of uses both industrial and domestic, it is relatively impossible to bring about an over-production of electricity. One proviso was added, that the cost of developing the power should not be prohibitive.

In three ways, Professor Goforth submitted how the additional power can be absorbed. First, in industry. He said he had worked out carefully with rate experts the matter of transportation charges between the mining centres of Northern Ontario and Quebec and the various present and prospective centres for treatment of the ores, going as far away as West Virginia and including Shawinigan Falls, Port Carleton and Midland, that between half a million and three-quarters of a million horse power would be assumed by this industry within ten years of development of the sites of power in the St. Lawrence project.

Electrification Of Railways

Secondly, Prof. Goforth said up to half a million horse power could be absorbed in the electrification of railways. He had discussed the matter with railway leaders, and he was of the opinion that two factors were involved; one, that the requisite density of 20 trains per day on trunk lines was obtained, something already attained on some trunk lines in central Canada, and secondly, that the power would be available in sufficiently large quantities at a rate not exceeding \$25 per h.p. per year.

Normal growth of population would take care of the balance, said the speaker the electricity being needed for a variety of wants, including the increasing domestic uses.

With the increase in population,

What we Think of the Shows

(Continued from page two.)

FIGHT PICTURES

Imperial Presents Well-balanced Bill This Week

Pictures of the recent Heeney-Delaney fight are the unusual feature on the well balanced bill at the Imperial Theatre this week. About half of the fifteen rounds are shown. Heading the vaudeville presentation is Ima Aleva and Co. The leader of the act is a diminutive toe-dancer. She is assisted by an eccentric young man of Spanish appearance, by a singing lady who also dances, and by a pair of odd danceuses, one blonde, the other brunette, who otherwise appear exactly like twins.

Herbert Faye and Co. are a troupe of Hebrew comedians, two of each sex, who draw much applause by their humorous cracks and singing. Mills and Goodwin are a two sweet singers in old-fashioned dress who render in an agreeable manner songs of the past and some of the present in altered tempo to suit their characterization. Medley and Dupree draw the most applause, but their act must be seen to be appreciated. The antics of Mr. Medley are so much his own that they can scarcely be described. Joyner and Foster are two genuine coloured comedians who bring some refreshing humour from the Land of Cotton. Leading off the bill are Valentine and Bell who do balancing acts, on bicycles, of such difficulty that before we saw them we did not know they were possible.

The feature picture, *Flame in the Sky*, adds the aeroplane to the already numerous appurtenances that can make a Western picture thrilling.

The scene is New Mexico on an old Spanish ranch in the middle of the desert. Juan Carillo, the ranch owner has just greeted his granddaughter on her return from finishing schools in the East and Europe. She finds him fast falling in health and completely under the thumb of his ranch manager Murdoch, and Miss Murdoch, his sister and the housekeeper.

The old man plans a marriage of his daughter to this man of evil, but of course she sees that he is a bad man. She also sees that the pair are poisoning the old man by small doses every meal. To get a doctor she is forced to steal away in a cart, but Murdoch's henchmen set off in pursuit and would have overhauled her except that the timely aeroplane swoops down from the sky and snatches our heroine from out the cart. Then follow some beautiful sky scenes which are the chief merit of the picture, and the end the handsome aviator wins the girl and Murdoch dies as he ought.

An up-to-the-minute news-reel completes the entertainment. It shows the King and Queen shopping like ordinary people, and the famous corner-stone torn from Texas.

THE LAST COMMAND

Emil Jannings Scores Outstanding Success at the Capitol

Out of Hollywood comes old Imperial Russia, War-Time Russia, Revolutionary Russia—and Emil Jannings vividly portrays the evolution from the Empire of Czars to the state of the Red revolution. The cousin of the Czar Nicholas, and commander-in-chief of the Russian Armies during the World War furnishes the vehicle for Emil Jannings' character study which runs the gamut of experience from the haughtiest heights of power to the depths of misery, shame, disgrace and despair.

The picture opens in Hollywood in 1922 in the studios of a great motion picture corporation—in busy preparation for a war picture with a Russian setting. The decrepit old Russian general whom fate had steered to the miracle city is employed as an extra, and now as a moving picture general recapitulates his life as the royal leader of the Russian Armies, again he lives his downfall at the hands of a beautiful woman-revolutionist; once more he experiences his escape from the artificial snows of a Hollywood studio—but in the sublime patriotic illusion that he was in his old Russia

and greater use of electricity, the speaker foresaw happy days in store for Quebec, if the present scheme is adopted. "It seems reasonable," he said, "to suppose that if the scheme is carried out with great care and precision, and every allowance made for savings effected, for development of the power in stages and the navigation facilities as required, that this part of Canada may become the industrial focus point of the continent, and that the once struggling Bourbon colonists will enjoy a standard of living at least equal and probably higher than that of their neighbors to the south."

After dealing with the power aspect, Professor Goforth next tackled the other issue, navigation, about which had come the most bitter opposition to the scheme.

Wife—"I'm all ready now, dear." Hubby—"Well, you shall have to wait, until I shave myself again."—BX

for whom he would gladly sacrifice his life.

Under the direction of Josef Von Sternberg, the picture commands itself in the story supporting cast. Evelyn Brent stars in the leading feminine role and William Powell is seen as the Russian revolutionist who flees to the new world to become an American film director.

An outstanding feature of the program is "The Clarion Trumpeters," consisting of a quartet of feminine trumpet and cornet artists. Presenting a program varying from picaresque and palatable jazz to the resounding symphony of Tchaikowsky, these female artists furnish a most harmonious prelude to the "Last Command."

SOUTHERN COWBOY

Douglas Fairbanks as "The Gaucho" at Palace

A strong religious note dominates the latest Douglas Fairbanks offering, being shown this week at the Palace Theatre. It is billed as "Douglas Fairbanks as 'The Gaucho,'" and tells how religion came to a bandit chief in South America. It is for the most part a lively picture, filled with the Fairbanks' stunts, but because of its theme, far more serious in tone than his former vehicles.

Gaucho is a term used to designate a rapidly disappearing type of South American cowboy and Doug is here seen as a leader of a band of these robbers and pilferers, who sweep all opposition before them. The Gaucho, as this leader is called, has become a traditional figure and there is a big price on the head of this jovial bandit. Particularly angered with him is the usurper who has sent his men to take over the "City of the Miracle," a shrine ministering to the sick and crippled of the country. Simple faith is the only requisite the padre and his assistant ask for in order to perform a complete cure and the coffers of the shrine have been filled by the grateful pilgrims. This money the usurper confiscates.

AT THE GAYETY

The original "Smiles" Dixie Mason and Danny "Schmultz" DeMar, the stars of "Nite Hawks," the attraction at the Gayety this week, live up to what the advance reports said about them. These two are no strangers to Montreal, and are duplicating the triumphs they achieved here last season. Miss Mason is a charming young

on whose songs and dances are a delight; DeMar, and eccentric comedian, has methods peculiarly his own for provoking laughter. They are ably supported by Patricia Kelly and Flo Curley, soubrettes of unusual attractiveness; Ed Griffin, Charles Smith and Tony Curley, who contribute a large share to the entertainment, and the nimble-footed chorus girls sing and dance well. The sketches are clever, the music of the kind that lingers, the dances new and novel, and the specialties elaborately staged.

DAILY EDITOR NOMINATED AS CHEER LEADER

(Continued from page one)

W. Mackenzie, R. De Wolfe Mackay, Hazen Hansard.

Musical Association

We, the undersigned, hereby nominate **Bram Rose** for President of the Musical Association; L. C. Carroll, D. Ross McMaster, James G. Wright, H. G. Laflour, Gordon M. Webster, J. P. Diplock, George Brown, P. C. Casey, J. Gordon Reed, Chas. Petch, Jr., L. Laishley, W. B. Leacy, P. Matthews, John De M. Marler, H. C. Goldenberg.

We, the undersigned do hereby nominate **Mr. R. De Wolfe Mackay** for the office of President of the Musical Association; Charles H. Peters, Lawrence E. Hart, Wm. Maxwell Ford, Fred W. Gross, M. W. Mackenzie, F. Warren Hurd, W. Consiglio, E. M. Astwood, J. P. Manion, R. S. Quackenbush, B. M. Alexander, A. W. D. Swan, Kenneth H. Brown, Raymond Caron.

We, the undersigned, hereby nominate **Gerald P. Clemen** for President of the Musical Association; I. Aspler, C. Hyman, Irvin J. Berger, H. J. Erdrich, H. M. Stewart, K. G. Chisholm, J. B. Paterson, A. J. S. Moore, A. J. McGerrigle, Fred S. Urquhart, B. Diamond, J. P. Diplock, J. C. Binnie, J. S. Johnson, G. Wolfe.

Athletic Board

We, the undersigned, nominate **Stanley Quackenbush** for Undergraduate Representative on the Athletic Board; T. H. Harris, Paul von Haessler, B. W. Taylor, F. W. Hurd, H. J. Erdrich, Alan A. Macnaughton, S. B. Millen, Chas. Petch, Jr., Fred C. Manley, John P. Humphrey, B. M. Alexander, G. M. Hyde, A. Gordon Noirn M. W. Mackenzie, James G. Wright, J. P. Diplock, E. W. Bradie, Matthew C. Holt, H. Desmond Mulvena, C. McG. Gardner, F. L. Newton, W. E. Talbot, J. R. Ferguson, H. Paul Manion, David Boyd.

We, the undersigned, hereby nominate **S. Boyd Millen** for the position of student representative to the Athletic Board; A. R. Bazin, J. P. Diplock,

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Red and White Revue Notes

Tonight's dress rehearsal will positively start on time. The opening chorus must be on the stage at 7.30. This means that all those in the Opening Chorus—men and women—should be at the Theatre by 7 o'clock. You will enter by the Stage Door, get your costumes from Miss Wyers and Miss Cox on the ground floor, get the number of your dressing room from the notice board, go to your dressing room, get dressed, and stay in your room until you are called by the Call Boy—Stuart Webster. This applies to every person taking part in the show.

Charlie Peters will be in complete charge of this rehearsal, and you are asked to co-operate with him and his assistants—Ned Rhodes and Stuart Webster.

Remember—Everybody must be at the Theatre at seven o'clock. Those who are taking care of their own costumes will please bring them to the Theatre.

Don't forget—7.30 is the time for starting with Opening Chorus.

In addition, there will be the following rehearsals in the Ball Room to-day:

Boy and Girl Chorus at 4.15.

Call and Martin at 11 a.m.

Reed and Lloyd at 1 o'clock for a short workout.

BE ON TIME TONIGHT

Notices

ARTS '28

A class levy of 15 cents is being collected by J. Diplock, R. Caron, M. Mendels and D. Smith. Please see one of these men immediately.

TENDERS

Tenders for a seven piece orchestra

all its essential functions. In this regard the speaker quoted Reginald McKenna as declaring checks to be money. Banks are in reality, glorified pawnshops. At a pawnshop one is allowed money on a watch, at a bank one is allowed credit on securities. A loan only exists as the borrower's deposit. An extension of credit is merely the creation of new money.

The speaker went on to point out the reasons for the instability of the dollar. Generally speaking, if money is doubled in quantity it is halved in value. If money is plentiful, commodities are dear and vice versa. The gold supply is moderately steady and at the present day it does not affect seriously the value of money. An increase in the number of bills is easily effected and may cause a fall in value. The extension of credit is another reason for the rise and fall of money. This rests entirely with the banks, which are irresponsible institutions, in that they are not responsible to the public. Thus, private companies control the value of the dollar.

Mr. Woodworth then outlined the functions of banks. They are safe places of deposit. They issue currency. It is interesting to note that whereas in Canada the one dollar bill is good enough for King George, the images of the money kings will be found on the higher bills. The banks control credit, which in its simplest form means that he government has given to private companies the right to issue money. The banks also do the government financing. In this way the government pays tribute to the banks instead of establishing its own line of credit.

In reforming the present system, the first step is to found some sort of central banking system, modelled roughly on the United States Federal Reserve. The Labor member here quoted at some length the words of Stephen McKenna recommending such an innovation for England. He then concluded his address by expressing the hope that he had succeeded in interesting some young men and women in this very vital problem facing their country today.

to play at the Alma Mater Dance the evening of March 16th till 2.30 a.m., are hereby called for. All tenders are to be sent to Chairman Alma Mater Dance Committee, Union.

BOXING EQUIPMENT

All students who have discontinued attendance at the boxing practices will please take their Gymnasium clothes from the Montreal High School at once.

INTERFACULTY BASKETBALL

Arts, Law, and Commerce have signified their intention of entering this league. If we hear from Science, Medicine, and Macdonald within three days the series will be played. This series would only entail three games for the winning team. Get in touch with Doug Jones at York 3511-J.

SUSPENSION FROM ATHLETICS
A. L. Courville, Med. III.

LOST AND FOUND

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